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...... 8 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.

DAILT, per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. THE BUS, New York Cher.

PARS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Rotel, and Elecque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuelne

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True Currency Reform.

The statement of the condition of the United States Treasury on Monday last showed total receipts for the fiscal year up to that day of \$339,314,930, and total expenditures of \$364,634,141, making a deficiency in receipts of \$25,319,210. The excess of receipts over expenditures for yesterday and to-day will probably reduce this deficiency to less than \$25,000,-000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the deficiency was \$25,203,245, and on the 1st of March last it was over \$48,-000,000. Thus the Treasury has gained during the last four months \$23,000,000, and if the gain should continue at the same rate during the coming four months, the deficiency would be nearly wiped out.

The most valuable result of this improved revenue is the silencing of the idle clamor, which started under the Cleveland Administration, against the Government demand notes as compelling the sales of bonds for their redemption. Within the last two months \$25,000,000 in gold has been exported from the country, \$15,000,000 of which has been furnished by the Treasury, and yet nobody feels any alarm, and nobody talks of selling more bonds with which to procure more gold. The reason is that the notes for which the gold has been exchanged, instead of being again paid out for expenses, as they were two years ago, and thus serving again as instruments for the withdrawal of gold from the Treasury, remain locked up in the Treasury and are therefore unavailable for a second redemption. On April 28 the Treasury held in gold \$155,-639,773, and in demand notes \$48,425,993. On June 28 it held in gold \$140,557,868 and in notes \$66,256,726. Thus, while it lost over \$15,000,000 in gold, it gained over \$17,000,000 in notes, and its gold reserve is therefore actually \$2,000,000 stronger than it was.

In view of these facts, it is not surprising that the present Administration is in no haste to submit to Congress any scheme of currency reform. The currency is good enough as it is, and all the reform it needs is to be let alone. It would be a wise precaution to separate from the other funds in the Treasury the gold reserve held for the redemption of the Government notes, since the deficient revenue of the last three years may possibly recur hereafter, and it would be well to protect the notes in advance against the dissipation, for other purposes, of the gold upon which they rest; but, at the moment, this precaution is not indispensably necessary.

With a revenue sufficient or more than sufficient for Government expenses, and with the gold standard firmly established by the rout of the Bryanized Democratic party, the currency of the United States, as at present constituted, will be as good as that of any country of the world. By and by, when the charters of the existing national banks expire, we shall get rid of the costly bank circulation which inter feres with the free use of Government notes: but that reform, too, is not pressing, and

we can afford to wait for it.

Germany, the United States, and Cuba. The Paris correspondent of the London Times recently asserted that Emperor WIL-LIAM II. had explained his desire to prevent the troubles in southeastern Europe from kindling a European war on the ground that he wished to keep his hands free for another purpose. What this purpose is he was alleged to have indicated later by expressing dread of the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Old World. The words and ideas imputed to the German Emperor by the imaginative DE BLOWITZ have since been repudiated on authority; but this has not hindered the London Spectator from declaring that "the Kaiser displays at times singular gleams of insight, and the facts of the moment seem to justify his enigmatic saying: 'The Americans are exhibiting a tendency to depart from their policy of seclusion and to interfere very strongly in the affairs of the Old World." By way of sustaining this remarkable thesis, the Spectator cites the examples of Venezuela. Samoa and Hawaii, and adds: "They are apparently going to interfere with Spain in the most peremptory manner by practically refusing her permission to suppress a revolt in her own domains." It concludes with a warning that, should the German Emperor decide to prevent our meddling with Cuba, "the German and Spanish fleets combined would be more than a match for any fleet America could produce."

The premises on which is based the appre-

hension ascribed to the Kaiser, and adopted by the Spectator, are obviously unsound. The Samoan and the Hawaiian islands belong not to the Old World, but to the New ; that is to say, to the hemisphere which was unknown to Europeans before the discoveries of COLUMBUS, MAGELLAN, and their successors. We have precisely as much right as, and, in fact, a better right, than, any European power has to establish in the Pacific stations for that, through our negligence, England, France, and Germany have been permitted to seize almost every coign of commercial or strategic vantage in the vast expause of the South Sca. That naturally has bred in them the desire, but has given them no moral claim, to acquire also the two remalning insular groups of cardinal importance with reference to trade routes, those namely, of Samos and Hawaii. Very properly, however, we have asserted our undivided possession of Hawaii, which we have been largely instrumental in civilizing. and the trade of which we control. Assuredly, it lies not in the mouth of any an aggressive disposition, or with transconding our true sphere of influence, be-Old World, because we have forced England to aubuilt to arbitration the boun- must often virtually take care of them-

dary between Venezuela and British Guiana instead of robbing by force an American republic. It is, one would say, an exemplary and righteous sort of interference which prevents an interioper from committing trespans. Now as for Cuba: is she a part of the Old World or of the New! Is not Cuba as much a nart of the New World as Crete is of the Old, and have we not the same right and the same duty to stop massacre and devastation in the one case that the so-called concert of European powers professed to assert and perform in the other? As a matter of fact, however, for nearly two years and a half, we have refrained from exercising our right to put an end to scenes of horror at our doors. Far from "practically refusing Spain permission to suppress a revolt in her own domain," even yet we have not recognized the revolutionists as belligerents, though on the outbreak of our own civil war Spain hastened to recognize the Confederates as belligerents before the first battle of Bull Run. All that the Cubana now in the field desire from us is what the Spanish-American colonies on the mainland obtained many years before we acknowledged their independence. Gen. GOMEZ and Gen. GARCIA repeatedly have declared that they wish nothing from us beyond the recognition of their belligerency. If so to recognize them is to refuse permission to Spain to suppress revolt in her own domain, then just such a permission was refused to us by England and France as well as Spain during our war of the rebellion. It is not impossible that Spain in her

peculiar hatred of the United States might offer to cede Cuba to Germany, provided the latter power would assume the Cuban debt. During the war of the Spanish-American mainland colonies for independence Spain gladly would have made over a part of her claims on the New World to France and other powers represented in the Holy Alliance in return for such assistance in the shape of fleets and armies as would have sufficed to put down the insurrections. The scheme, however, came to nothing, because the Holy Alliance was informed by both England and the United States that a transfer of title to American possessions for such a purpose would not be allowed. We daresay that the German Emperor thinks that a grave mistake was made by GEORGE CANNING at that time, and it may be that a good many Englishmen now think so, too. It is certain that, had the plan of the Holy Alliance been carried out. the whole of Spanish-America, which then extended from Oregon to Cape Horn, would have been thrown open to European colonization, and the same thing eventually would have been true of Portuguese America. We have no doubt that, even as things are, the German Emperor considers himself the heir presumptive to the Dutch dependencies in the Western as well as in the Eastern Hemisphere; that he has an eve on the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul, which has long had a large German element in its population; and that he would gladly come o terms with Spain for Cuba if he dared. He knows, however, that we would fight sooner than suffer such a bargain to be consummated, and he also knows that the American fleet would not have to fight single-handed against the German and Spanish fleets combined. France and Russia would recognize, and seize with avidity, the precious opportunary of strengthening the dual alliance with our boundless resources in men and money. As for England, she would, no doubt, remain neutral. It certainly would not be for her interest to promote the colonial aspirations of Germany and to cooperate with that power and Spain against the United States

Civil Sway in Cuba.

Occasionally something is to be learned even from Spanish official reports of alleged victories in Cuba. At Sancti Spiritus the authorities announce the surrender of an insurgent Governor, three insurgent Prefects, as many insurgent mail carriers, and various other persons.

The special interest in this news is that it shows from Spanish sources the existence of an organized civil Government among the patriots. It is sometimes asserted that the whole fabric of the insurrection is military; that it has no other substance than the machetes of GOMEZ. Yet here we find a Governor, implying a State organization : Prefects, implying a system of prefectures; and mail carriers, implying a Post Office Department

Here, certainly, is impressive evidence of the machinery of an established civil Government. The republic of Cuba is something more than the collection of predatory bandits which Spain would have us believe it to be, and something more, too, than a series of armed camps. Its ramifications are to be found throughout the greater part of the island, where its appointed civil officers have their regular duties, though they may occasionally be disturbed by Spanish raids.

The Navy's New Gunnery Orders.

It is a tradition of our navy to give the fighting ships as heavy armaments as they can carry profitably, and to accustom the crews to the use of the guns.

Among the elements that contributed most to our numerous and great victories by sea in the war of 1812 were the power of our batteries in proportion to the displacement of the ships, and the general superiority of our marksmanship. These were seen in the early conflict between the Constitution and the Guerriere, while in her next battle Old Ironsides fairly shot the Java to pieces with her powerful guns. superbly served. The same story was told many another duel of that war, and it was repeated in the civil war, the Kearsarge, for example, carrying refuge, coaling, and repair. It is true a heavier battery than the Alabama, on almost exactly the same tonnage, while the firing of the Kearsarge's men, under THORNTON's thorough training, was far superior to the wild and hasty work of the poorly drilled English crew of the Ala-

bama, steadied at the close only. Watchfulness as to this point of gunnery education has led to an order from the Navy Department creating among enlisted men of a club, nearby become "not sod," and the new ratings of chief gun captain, gun captain of the first class, right to a third interest in Samoa, and to the and gun captain of the second class, with pay of \$50, \$40, and \$30 per month respectively, that being what has hitherto been paid to the ranks known as chief gunner's mate, gunner's mate of the first European power to tax us with evincing class, and gunner's mate of the second class. The new designation brings out more clearly the fact that the primary ducause out of the scotes, may hundreds, of ties creating the ranks are those of the Islands in the Pacific we have seen fit to gun station, and not other appurtenances. annex a single group. As for Venezuela, it | The changes in modern land warfare which is amusing to hear the Speciator charge us have made the battle duties of non-commiswith interference in the affairs of the sioned officers very important, because small bodies of men under their command

selves, in open-order formations, have a sort of counterpart on the modern war vessel. Here, also, as has well been suggested, the gun, with its turret or other protection, may be in some sense shut apart, and the loss of commissioned officers might put upon the

enlisted gun captain a great responsibility With the new grades or ratings, accord ingly, is to come an important system of gunnery education among enlisted men. The apprentice lads are looked upon as good material out of which to secure highly trained gunners by careful instruction, and this can be given to a few score of men at a time on a double turret monitor, employed as a gunnery ship. Meanwhile, of course, the regular target practice with the great guns by ships in commission will go on.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention at Columbus will nominate an entire State ticket to-day. As most of the delegates are unpledged, the struggle for the nomination for Governor promises to be keen, and the number of candidates is large. The Hon. PATL J. Sone of Middletown, handicapped by the fact that his conversion to the 16 to 1 gospel is very recent, although he voted for BRYAN, is perhaps the best known of the lot in these parts, although the name of ALLES W. THURMAN is familiar enough and firmly associated with political failure. Another name is sometimes mentioned in the lists of candidates that has had its time of glory. Who can have forgotten the once intrepid LARBY T. NEAL of Chillicothe, the blazing champion of a "tariff for revenue only," the man that held the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND'S nose to the economic grindstone? A little of the free trade may have faded out of Mr. NEAL but his silver spangles are of the brightest.

Indeed, the whole convention is fanati cally silverite. The usual reports have been sent out that an attempt will be made to shout for silver without harping on some other little eccentricities of the Chicago platform. If such an attempt is made, it will undoubtedly be crushed, as a similar attempt was in the Cuyahoga County Convention the other day. There is nothing conservative or timorous about the Ohio Democrats. They cannot amend the Chicago platform, if they would; and there is no evidence that they want to. They will go before the people on a programme of frank and rank demagogy.

For various reasons the Ohio election will be the most important State election of the year. Ohio is the State of the President and the Secretary of State. Its voice as to the policy of the Administration will be mind since 1896! A Senator is to be elected, and, consequently, the choice of members that of the State ticket. The great number of candidates for Governor seems to indicate a hopeful feeling among the Democrats. It is useless to deny that Gov. BUSHNELL is scarcely as strong and attractive a candidate as he was at the time of his first nomination. His conduct with regard to the Urbana lynching has been criticised, and there seem to be some minor political differences which are not fortunate for him. It may be partially on his account that the Ohio Democrats feel encouraged, but the offices and power in sight, and the moral effect of a victory for them this year, are enough to rouse them to the greatest efforts of which they are canable, without any reference to any local advantages, if such exist. The Ohio Republicans, on their part, will spare no pains to keep the State. Ohio should witness this year another memorable political fight.

New Trouble in Golf

About a year ago the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association appointed Mr. CHARLES BLAIR McDONALD of Chicago and Mr. LAURENCE CURTIS of at the next official meeting. The interpretaadopted from an irresistible desire to adopt, for it seems to us in one important respect to have been more cranky than wise, and uncertainty has come of it as seemed predestined to THE SUN. Instead of confining itself to interpreting the rules that were. the committee monkeyed with that ancient and well-regulated institution, the bunker or hazard, and made what was practically a new rule through the clause which says :

"When a ball lies on turf in a hazard or surrounded by a hazard it shall be considered as being on the fair green—i. c., the club may be soled."

It isn't easy to discover a reason why a hazard should not have remained a hazard as of old, each club, if necessary, defining its hazards. To say that a club should be soled in a hazard under certain conditions was introducing a fresh ground for dispute and reference altogether unnecessary. The new idea, moreover, seemed to create a conflict with the ruling on rule 15, to wit :

"Long grass or casual water on the fair green are not hazards. The fair erren shall be compart of a course except the hazards and the putting

Since turf is turf, whether the grass be long or short, the interpretation of rule 15 appears to conflict with the interpretation of rule 14 in that the first would establish turf without the fair green as a hazard, and turf in a harard not a hazard.

Two days ago THE SUN, therefore, sent the following despatch to Mr. McDonalD in the hope of enlightenment:

"From interpretation of golf rule No. 15 one mu infer that long grass not on the fair green to a hazard. How can that be reconciled with the interpretation of rule 14, which says that hall on turf in a hazard shall dered on the fair green ?"

Mr. McDonald's answer was as follows : "Long grass is not a hazard, unless it is strangling grass growing to a hazard, not from so: cannot be touched except as provided by rule 14."

We can extract from this no clear rule for the referee. A ball driven off the ordinary green of the course into an adjoining lot, still belonging to the club, but unmown, seems not to be a hazard, according to Mr. McDonald's view. In a bunker, long grass, or grass of any length, we presume, which is "not from sod," is a hazard. What is sod! How many blades to the square foot or inch constitute sod! Would sod, partially covered by sand from the dig who is to decide !

For the benefit of tournaments to come we hope that Mr. McDonald and his colleague may elucidate this mystery; and, failing that, it will be better for clube to agree upon such rules for themselves as will bar all possibility of doubt.

Mr. THIMME is Secretary of the Social Reform and Labor Committee of the Citizens Union, a distinction which seems enough for any man, but Mr. THIMME has another distinction. He is a political clairvoyant, and, having read the future, he is willing to bet on it. "If I had a million dollars," said Mr. ctary THIMME to an awe-struck reporter of the Evening Post, "I would now on the success of the Citizens'

Union." The gift of political clairvoyance is to be revered, but the Secretary should define just what he means by success. Is it a success for the Citizens' Union candidate to have only 3,670 rotes out of 8,000 in the great straw election? Mr. THIMME should keep an eye on the Hon PATRICIUS GLEASON before wagering a million.

We cannot refrain from complimenting our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, upon the brilliant account which it printed on Sunday last of the scenie sp the search-light exhibition on the part of the great battleships at Spithead. It ent beyond the parts of speech, and it was lavish in such detail as "the eyes of a hun dred cyclops a patterning the heavens as a checker board with radiant bands," and sweep ing the "gathered craft and the shores beyond as if seeking something to discover and devour! Fine language, surely, if a little redundant.

We could not but be impressed with the singular reticence of our own correspondent at Spit-head, who dismissed the inspiring theme with the ascetic reticence that marks his despatch. Searchlights," he observed, "were not per-

The publication of fraudulent cable despatches is now a permanent industry on the part of the thoroughly subdued victims of the Chicago As-

One little drop of joy has trickled into the Harvard cup this year of its exceeding drysees. Much-licked on sea and land, it has at least been given to the Cantabrigians to wallop Yale at baseball, and yesterday to do it in the presence of a great crowd of Talensians. Brave little Brown has walloped both Yale and Harvard, and so has Princeton, but Yale and Harvard, brethren in misfortune, will cherish their few little victories and try and for-get the fine selection of defeats which each has had to endure.

If Harvard has had more and worse, they were only in proportion to her superior age. The commencement punch is brewed no more, and Cambridge to-day will find in lemonade an exhilaration about equal to the occasion.

The Pennsylvania Senate has passed an act to make voting compulsory. Anybody who believes in the power of legislation to make men wise and good and attentive to their duties as citizens is at liberty to approve a law for compul sory voting. But it is a sweet sort of citizen vote, not in the fear of Gop and the love of his country, but to escape paying a fine or being shut up in the calaboose

A shiver rattles the anatomy of our es semed contemporary, the Lowisville Post, gasing with dilated eyes at the Dingley hill, and this is the shrick sent forth:

"When the Republican tartif bill is passed, silk, wool, and cotton clothes will be a luxury which only

So, at the door of July, this Kentucky propher Hes down and is made ice. No more wool hats for the Colonels! No red cotton nightcap for awaited eagerly. Has Ohio changed its the prophet's head, swelling with great thoughts and hatred of the abominations of protection! No more allk stockings for a shield and ornaof the Legislature will be as important as | ment of those gracious legs, the props of free trade! No wonder there is winter in that sorrowing heart. Still, it is a trifle too early to freeze to death. Perhaps the use of wool and cotton will not be entirely lost even among persons who are not wealthy. Perhaps the Colonels will not have to go bareheaded, for all the atrocities of the tariff. And if worst comes to worst, the shivering seer of the Louisville Post will be able to borrow a pair of birch bark tronsers from the Hon. Japan Bene of Minnesota and a dozen red cotton nightcape from the Heform Cinh.

> The Hon. WILLIAM LYSONS STRONG is going to Richfield Springs for his summer vacation Saturday. He is going to stay at the springs for a month and take the mud baths for his rheumatism and gout. He will be mourned at the City Hall and welcomed at Richfield. May his gout and rheumatism beat a retreat and keep away long! Still, if daily mud baths are wants, why doesn't be stay at home and read the Evening Post !

contempt for ordinances governing the public, again ventures to browbeat a policeman who properly has stopped his carriage for too fast driving, we urge him to consider a somewhat similar case in a noted city of listy. The Mayor of Florence, the Mar-Boston to interpret the rules and to report | chest PIETRO TORRIGIANL having a new bicycle, scorched on the paths of the Cascine, the A mounted policeman storged Milard Ton-RIGIANL and, although the latter appounced himself to be the Mayor, the policeman took him before a Commissaire of Police, entered against him his complaint, and had him fined. Florence, evidently, is not ruled by an arbitrary despotism of powers and pulls, but enjoys thoroughly non-partisan administration on business principles. We believe that the Man chose Torrigian; was elected Mayor on a platform substantially the same as New York's successful municipal platform of 1894.

> Police Commissioner ANDREWS says of Cap. WHISEERANDO CHAPMAN that "by some means the everyday routine of his work has attained an undue amount of notoriety, which is unfortunate." Only those who appreciate the sensitive, shrinking nature of Capt. CHAPMAN, can form an adequate notion of the pain which this notoriety gives him. He bears it with fortitude, but like his famous capillary collection, it must burt him; and in token of modesty offended by publicity, his countenance wears a perpetual blush.

At the Yale alumni meeting vesterday the Rev. Dr. David J. BURRELL of this town commended fervidly the Hon. ROBERT J. COOK of Philadelphia and the watery world. "Gon bless Bon Cook!" cried the enthusiastic divine; "Gop bless the Cook stroke!" which stroke Dr. BURRELL extolled as an American stroke in contrast to the English stroke which Harvard had imported to her cost. New Bon Cook is a good man and a great and skilled to teach the young idea to wield the rudder and the oar, but he teaches an imported English stroke. In rowing with his wings, remigio alarum, through the heaven of speech. Dr. BURRELL neglected to take observations as to where he was at. The test of strokes is not their origin, but their su

The Yell of Cornell

Not in their class," the great anguctous said, Who, pitying gased and wisely shook his bee stroke's 'L. g. and out of date, you know, There's dash, of course, but dash don't always go Those sawed-off chaps will soon be done up dryfresh water clams are quickest slams to die. For how can they with such a stroke devia A reason just to yank this giorious prize? They can't and we, that's Yale and Harvard mon Will simply pump these little cur Twill be the old thing over, and the two Will settle down and pick heat season's crew And they-what? not them: The little runt From Cornell now is pulling to the front! Ha ha they'll never inst, they are too small They're rushing now, but later on they it crawls They are too light, heardes they are too abort To pull an oar in this aquatic sport.

And then, you know, a lot of chaps who pen For papers on such topics say the men of Lake Cayings are without their class; And 1—what, they? you dream: they came Old Ell's some of beef and mixture great, and, as for Harvard-why, they can't appro-Her style, for she has got the English couch

Well, I'll be dashed! that Briggs, the runt, That sawed off, pounded down I always eard in things like this, you know. Compared to ours the English stroke was slow I told you so! I knew that they Would pull out clean and win the race to-day On the 'q. t. 'I always thought Cornell Would win this race; but then, you see oh, wall!)" UTSCA, N. Y.

MR. LOW AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ordinary Letter and a Meply to It

To the Entron of The Sus-Sir; "An Original Republican," whose letter you published this morning, does not know what leyalty is, and be not know the uses to which a statesma may or may not be put. He does not know what loyalty is, because he calls the Citteens Union and the Mugwumps "traitorous conspirators," ignorant, apparently, that loyalty to a party is loyalty to the principles for which and on which the party this case, to a certain man, and that the principles from the principles of the "original" Republicans than the East is from the West.

an unfair and cowardly attack upon the President of Alma Mater is loyalty to a name, to a certain congregation of men; in other words. It is lovalty not to abmother, to one's brethren. He does not know to what uses a sustemman may or may not be put, because he says of Mr. Low as a reason against his "He is essentially provincial, with out the breadth of mind sesential to statesmenship," which statement, if it be true, coupled with the further assertion contained in the same paragraph, that Mr. Low "38 a man of pure and high character," is of tiself a very good and almost suff-Mayor. Statesmanship to a Mayor is not only not a desideratum, it is something to be avoided; breadth of mind is not needed in the City Hall, but, on the contrary, that narrowness of mind which concerns their willingly and assidnously with details is, it appears to me, a necessity for the proper managemen

of municipal affairs.

In conclusion let me say than if "An Original Republican" is indeed an aluminus of Columbia of the days of "College Green," and not a nom de plume for Thomas C. Platt, he must have known my father and grandfather, like me alumnt of Columbia. NEW YORK, June 25.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The above letter, to which you have politely given me the opportunity of replying, is evidently from a very young man, and I am sorry to observe in it indications of defects in intellectual training which have often distressed me of late years in the fresh graduates of the new-fangled college or university system under which they received their tuition. They seem to be a conspicuous "object lesson" of the mischievous influence upon the adolescent mind of the departments of "Political Science" and "Social Science," which have been introduced into that system in defiance of fact and logic and the absolute limitations of science as it really is. If you will permit me, I will give more attention to this letter than it deserves intrinsically, because it furnishes a text for some things I would like to say. If this young man will read the platforms of the Republican party from its foundation and study the history of its natural evolution, he will discover that its policy has developed logically from the beginning, and that the Republicans of to-day are legitimate political successors of the Republicans originally. Evidently be i one of the undiscerning and misguided young men who take the Evening Post s political dis quisitions and personal slanders as serious and fundamental truths, not detecting that they are inspired by a motive of perverting ingenuous young minds like his own from true and healthy patriotism and from decent respect for their

Loyalty to a party, young man, is, of course loyalty to its principles, and it is that loyalty which holds the Republicans together as the one consistent party in this country, consistent and homogeneous. It is, for instance, not a freetrade party in one platform and a party for a tariff with incidental protection in the next platform; denouncing protection as unconstitutional in the platform on which it elects a President and Congress that forthwith proceed to make a distinctively and arowedly protection tariff.

Its party loyalty is strong, but it would not be strong enough for its members to remain Republicans after their national convention had authoritatively declared in favor of free silver. repudiation, and free riot. By the way, young Columbia brother, how was it with the Republican party in the last campaign! Did it not have a principle then ! Except for it where would you have been! Where would Columbia College have been to-day, with its income re ceived in fifty-cent collars! You talk of gratitude to your Alma Mater; do you not also owe some gratitude to the Republican party for standing up boldly for the national bonor and for the security of property and society when the Democratic party was fighting desperately against them and imperilling your rights and your welfare! It was not a Republican candidate whose canvass menaced society: it was a socratic candidate. Nor was the candidate of law and order and honor a Mugwum;

Now, as to the loyalty to Alma Mater, of which he speaks. It is not "loyalty to a name, to a certain congregation of men." It is loyalty to an institution, from which, as from a mothe a man has received his education. Those who may succeed from time to time to the actual management of the institution may pervert or lower the tone or impair the value of that teaching, and hence be justly criticisable, and most of all by the alumni of the college realous of its good name. For instance, in THE SUN of today I see a criticism of the President of Amherst College by "An Alumnus of Amberst." and in other newpapers I have seen letters from other alumni in the same strain of cer sure of the administration of that college. In the case of Mr. Seth Low, the occasion for

the censure is far graver, and its expression is demanded imperatively by loyalty to Aima Mater. Mr. Low is a young man, educated at Columbia. and he owes his consequence in New York at this time primarily, if not wholly, to the place be occupies as the President of Columbia University. When he was elected to that high responsible and dignified place he was a morchant, in private life, and except for it he would now, probably, be a comparatively obscure member of the community, and would never have been thought of as a candidate for Mayor of New York.

If Mr. Low had storted with his letter to the Committee of the Citizens' Union which offered him the nomination, and insisted on that body's stopping there, so far as he was concerned, he would not have been open to the censure he is receiving from all judicious men, greatly to my own mornification as an alumnus of Columbia. He said in that letter that he was willing to be a candidate for Mayor if he could be a "uni fring force" among the friends of good government, but not otherwise. That dignified, and I was accordingly pleased with the letter. But thereupon the Citizens' Union set about to stir up an "indorsement" of his candidacy as if he were actually a candidate hustling for votes. They placarded the town rith appeals in his behalf, as if he were scrambling for the nomination at any cost. It was an imprecedented procedure, and it was very vulgar; and he the President of the great Columbia University, the fountain from which should come only the merit which does not need to grab and scratch for the bonor and recognition that are its due! 18id the like of it, did anything saring any sort of resemblance to it, ever be fore happen? Did President Angell adopt such method to force his appointment as Minister

to Turkey ! Moreover, this unseemly method was pursued without any attempt to "unify" the opposition to Tammany Hall, against which, of course, Mr announced his willingness to run if there was such unification. It was pursued rather a a pretext for disregarding the main body of the opposition, the natural nucleus about which must gather, the Republican party; yet Mr. Low knows very well, and everybody else of any discernment knows, that unless he had the nomination and the support of the Republican party, as organized in New York, his candidact would be without significance. He would only fail, and fail so shamefully as to bring Columbia into derision. By running as an independent candidate he would bring reproach on my and his own Alma Mater, for he would simply assist in turning over the Greater New York to the Bryanite vandais.

When, therefore, Mr. Low consents to a method of pushing his candidacy for a political nomination which is so unseemly, vulgar, and histile to good government, he lets down the E. S. Emiss. | dignity of his office as the President of Columbia

College to the lowest level, and is no longer a dutiful and respectful son of his and my venera-ble and illustrious Alma Mater. And does he not consent when he permits the Citizens' Union as his agent to pluster the town with appeals in

behalf of his candidacr! My young brother alumnus of Columbia, to whom I am replying, says that Mr. Low's purity of character "is of itself a very good and almost sufficient reason for his nomination and election as Mayor." If that is so, why take Mr. Low rather than another of the great multitude of men of high and pure character in New York! Surely, my young friend cannot mean that Mr. Low is singular in his moral goodness in this great community of more than three million souls. The "narrowness of mind," which he thinks desirable in a Mayor, is also frequent, lamentably frequent. Mr. Low does

not monopolize it. Finally, my young brother alumnus does not use the English language with the precision and elegance which I would like to see in even the most casual literary performance of a graduate of my Alma Mater. Nor is his letter marked by the courtesy which should always grace the utterances of an educated gentleman, an alumnus of Columbia, even in the expression of disagreement. He should have bethought himself that it is an insult not merely to me. but also and most to the distinguished editor of THE SUX, to insinuate that I am an impostor and that THE SUN made itself a party to the imposture by publishing my letter. Is that the fruit of latter-day Columbia training ! As I took particular pains to explain that I neither know Mr. Platt nor am known to him, the insinuation is that I lied, and that THE SUN backed me up in the lie. That is not a nice way of talking to your elders, young man. I do not know Mr. Platt, but his published utterances are examples of clear, vigorous, and correct English and of the ecencies of controversy, which you might prof itably study. AN ORIGINAL REPUBLICAN.

EVIL INPLUENCES IN COLLEGES.

The Spirit of Pensimben and the Befas

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : Your editorials on "The Giory of England" and the "De-velopment of American Patriotism," in THE SUN of the 26th and 27th inst. should be conted in every paper of the land and read by every

Patriotism has ever been too tolerant in our country. The Tory of the Bevolution; the Copperhead of the Bebellion; the Mugwump socialists, and College Professors of the pres ent day, should have been made to feel more sharply the dividing line between freedom of steech or action and treason. Bowdoin College, my Alma Mater, stands second to none as an educator, but alse! What pessimistic views were expressed by the graduating class at commencement, respecting all the eco-nomic and social problems of the day. They were like the tirades of W. J. Bryan. What "degenerate patriotism" prompted the Angle maniac faculty to hang George Washington portrait in the cellar of the Walker art milding beside the door of the lavatory ! sturdy Americanism must the young men of our day imbibe from their fathers, and from THE SUK, to withstand the polluted stream emanating from and poured constantly into their minds by their Godkinised, Bryanised, Cleve-landised Presidents and Professors! What is true of Bowdon instructors is true of those of

most other institutions.

These people are American and appeal to American principles in one thing only; they are proud of but one thing that is American, and that is their individual right as dittiens under the Constitution to teach in all places and at all times to utter any anti-American idea they please. Your editorials referred to above, had the

been read at the graduating exercises of an college would, to say the least, have jarred upon and been out of harmony with the there expressed. Those occasions

college would to say the least have jarred upon and been out of harmony with the sentiments there expressed. Those occasions are marked by an absence of any argument on the optimistic, patriodic side. The whole tener of the utlerances is that our society is wicked, our Gerterances is that our society is wicked our Gerterance we have that the American youth, if he does not size up his college insurance and differ from them, will see much of this treasurable, unpairtodic stuff knocked our of him shortly after beginning the study of America and mankind instead of books.

In they of all the discussions of the Brown-Andrews case, and the foregoing respecting the Hyde-Rowdoin and other institutions. I would suggest to these people that "there are others who also have rachia. A majority of the alumin of an institution may wish to decide whether their Alma Mater shall be represented by its President as unanimously for free silver or free trade and anti-Mource doctrine; but even that would be unfair to the minority.

It would be much bester if these Professors would not seek to represent their colleges one way or the other. They should seek to avoid our plain of any individual outcombe.

When the President of a college telegraphs to a "yellow journal" condemnation of an act of the Prisadent of the United States, and brage of

a "yellow journal condemnation of an act of the President of the United States, and brage of it as an illustration of bow his college "not only leads in educational matters, but in political," when a faculty sends a signed protest to a Senain of the United States against delay in action upon a treat; the alumni and all other

action upon a treaty, the alumni and all others connected are represented as approving. These men are read salaries to de other work, and as individuals they would, apart from their college places, anount to thile so far as political influence goes. It is unfait for them to use their places to secure undue advantages for any political party or faction.

I would like to see a chair of "American Patronism" endowed in every college in the land as an autidate to the existing state of things.

E. A. Sculusker, Bowdoin. "T. Boonton, N. J., June 28.

Treated Illio Constituents to a Circus Prom the Wnahington Post

"Ex-Representative George D. Wise of Richmond," said Col. Sinnott, one of the Capitol detectives. " is one of the best campaigners in the South. He can bold almost any kind of an audience with his orsaory but I saw him bedly stumped a few years ago. Mr. Wise had been addressing for about ten minute monster crowd in front of Ranover Court House of the lastes of the day, when he noticed a craming of pecks on the part of his rustic audience, and crture of a domen or more men in the direc tion of a fakir, who was making a speech in front o a dirty-looking circus tent. As the fakir told about the marvellous freaks to be seen inside—the rulderneck man, the bearded woman the living sky could hardly be heard. Seeing that he was about to lose his nuclience. Nr. Whee fairly yelled. 'Look over youder, boys, there's a circus! Come with me, it's my treat? He led the way, and every one in the followed him. After the performance Xr Wise resumed his speech under the tent.

Overweening Ambition in the West-Two Years in the Pen

From the Sioner Pails Arpur Lender. Eleven years ago to-day Joe Kirty came to Sionen Falls-a young man without of neutine and without a cent in his pocket. He torought with him only as torincible determination, at untiring energy, and an uncontrollable ambitton to arran wealth and posetion. To-day he was sentenced to the pentientiary for two years at hard labor, having been convicted of having anowingly received armer goods with the purpose of conversing them to his own tos.

Becaped the Government to Brath From the Empresile Probuse The following obstuary is said to be on a a North Carolina "He left sen children and a wife

When I seath, the tyrant sought him: Made moomshine liquor all his life. And the Government never caught him? A Serial Lament

Prom the Chicago Journal

Ers. Potter Paimer has about finished with Chicago. Ers. Paimer abditated her leadership, as the follow ers had expected she would after her meteoric summer at Newport. She is preparing to return to New port the first of next month, but shere is Chicago myssed to be a member of the house party.

Wedding and 830 in Prizes as a Pourch of July Attraction

From the Kannas Olly Journal A wedding on the Court House steps, with prince accompating more than \$30 in value to the course so united is to be the star feature of Lamar's Fourth of July celebration programme if a willing pair can be

Only Ice Pewpon

From the Indianapole Journal.

Watts-Ild you read about those Easses halistones that weighed a pound spiece? Posss-Yes. But everybody knows what

CESTRAL PARK DROMEDARY DEAD. rid Hen All Thought to Have Died of Grief in

His Mate. Old Ben All, the lonesome Central Park drom edary, rolled over on his side yesterday, gave a

few feeble kicks, and died. "The old fellow's beart was broken," said Director Smith of the menagerie. "He couldn't live without his mate, Benlah, that died two years ago. The two had been mates for several rears and were a very affectionate couple. (he Ben was the most loving husband I ever new among animals, and was always uneasy if separated from his mate even for a abort time When his spouse died the separation seemed more than he could bear."

The dromedary had been sick for a moral.

veterinary surgeon examined him, but nonreserrancy surpeon examined him, but could not discover any organic disease, and was greatly purnied to account for the suckness, her sections that were poured down his throat to the cuart. Mr. Smith is anxious to knew what caused the animal's death, and he has asked the authorities of the Museum of Natural History to make an autopsy. Afterward the skin will be stuffed and placed in the Natural History Mr. seum. His tony frame will also be mounted. Ben alt was born in the camed house on the day of the great idinard in March, 1888 and was across breed between a dromedary and a camed. Keeper Holmes nursed him with a bottle during the bitrard weather, the motive camed leding too weak to care for him. In this he become the father of four healthy youngsters, when he attrained his full growth he weighed nearly 1,500 pounds and stood to feet high. He was very fond of Keeper Holmes and would dance up and down and follow him around if Holmes pretended not to heed his peculiar dry if Holmes pretended not to heed his peculiar dry if Holmes pretended not to heed his peculiar dry if Holmes pretended not to heed his peculiar dry if Holmes pretended not to heed his peculiar dry if Holmes pretended not to heed his peculiar dry if he has shown in the Zoo for the first time yesterday by a five-year-old half-breed buffaio that James A. Bailey sent on from the West. He was shown in the Zoo for the first time yesterday, although Superintendent Smith received him ten days ago. Contrary to expectation to made friends immediately with the male release in the adjoining enclosure. not discover any organic disease. and was

n the adjoining enclosure.

Long Betrebip of the Prince of Wales From the Philadelphia Resord.

Aftert Edward will be 56 years old in November next. When he was born not one of the present monarche of Europe save only his own mothers sat upon a throne. In fact, with the exception of the elderly Franz Josef of Austra and Leappold II. of Belgium, all the other rock rulers of the Continent are the France of Wales, yuniors in years. Even King Umberto of his yis nearly three years younger. Emperor Wilhelm II. of Germany is more than seventeen years younger than Albert Edward, and Charyonager.

Nicholas II. more task very pears old vien younger.

The Prince of Wales was 7 years old vien Josef was crowned, 24 when Leonold ascended, the three 27 when University locame Edge, nearly 47 when the young German Kaiser beyon his rule, and 53 when the youthful Crar via procisioned Autours; of All the Russias. Young rulers are now the European fashion. Not in mention the little Queen of Bolland and the thy King of Spain, the powers of Europe are now controlled, as Gladstone said, by more buys in statecraft.

Got Els Ice Water Both

From the St. Louis Republic "Please fix me up an ice water bath," said Da. Ferhander of the City of Mexico to Clerk Green of the Lackede Hotel restarday afternaon.
"We don't have them," said Mr. Greet sympathetically, as he noticed the great leads of persymation streaming down the Mexical stace.
"Can I provide an ice water bath myself!" inquired the Doctor, as he proceeded to mop its face with a fresh handkerchief.
"Centaint."

"Certainty."

The Mexican called three bell boys at once and in abort order a large chunk of ice was affect it a bathtub full of cold water. Fernander remained in the bath until the chunk of ice was modified.

"Well, did you enjoy your bath?" said Green, when Fernander appeared at the counter look-

Well did you enjoy your bath " said Green, when Furnander appeared at the counter lost-ing as could be a cocumber.

It was good for a while, but the ice melted and then the water got so hot I had to come out," replied Dr. Fernander.

New Color Sames. From the London Daily Teleprops.

From the Levalor Dody Telegraph.

If the latest additions to the numericature of fashionable colors be generally adopted by milliners and dressmakers, ladies will be much pussied when they come to choose their hats and gowns for early autumnt wear. Thus it appears that manufacturers are offering to the wholesale buyers reds distinguished as "sport." Orecan, and "Athenian." God" and "spirillem" are new shades of blue; some exceedingly brilliant greens have been denominated the "asparagus" and the "Erin," and silvery grays are to be known as "aluminium" and "mokal." Grand mère" is a lavender tint and recemt events in the States have made a clastification in velices, as "dollar-good" and "McKimbry." Josephan is hardly suggestive, but it means a grass green; "apotheosis" is a pink, and "secunior" is an orange. grass green; " apolison

In the Swim of Princes.

From London Truth. From London Truth.

The foliawing appeared the other day in the Morning Post. In this way may milliomatred.

"American or other," become, like this impression savalry officer, the intimate associates of princes. Quarrer: Which is the more despisable, the man who could resort to this method of entertaining his friend, or the man who could thus entertain another man's friend, for the honor and giory of suraping an acquaintaine with them!

Cavalry officer, the intimate associate of reference.

Cavalry officer, the intimate associate of print wants the acquaintenne of an American or other v wall help him to entertain his friends here and August, in Swinserland; full predeminals given.— America-Cam

From the Twine-o- Finek Spin

Prom the Twice-o-Week Sponsonaus.

BOSALLA, Wash., June 22.—F. J. Fish, one of
the most extensive farmers in the upper Paleonse
country, brought into town a hor of the largest
strawberries that have ever been grown in this
section of the country. Seven of the burries
weighed a pound, and three of them piscod sine
by add measured a little under ten minhes. M.
Fish says he believes that almost anything can be
produced in this country if properly worked and
attended.

Bridge of Whiskey Ba

From the Louisville Courier-Journ The little village of Hertford, on the Percui mans River, in eastern North Carolina beast the possession of the only floating bridge, sup-ported by air tight whisker harrels. In the woman This bridge was the happy sizes of an old inhabit and half a century ago, and its result atand its result all.

From the London Court Journal The most studied military strategist of to-day is many will be surpressed to learn no other than the great Napoleon. The First Consul's hatties, tactics, character, and methods are eager y studied by officers of the British army, and his bust is to be found in many of their rooms.

lady asks plaintively in an English advertise

ment if she has any chance of exchanging her are s Emphi's Statespears for a higgin-Egypt's population, according to the orners cost taken, is 6.766.000, an impresse of 1.606.000 since

1882, or about 41 per cent. In fifneen years. A remarkable thunderstorm passed over Tialy pril 14. The rain was mixed with sand and see if of the carpul that must have come from africa at cording to Fred Tarchini of Stome.

Saint Saens made a shirt speech at the disher recently given in Paris to confederate the hundr did per formance of "Sameon of Dallia" It aboves to a tour to be given by said: "Generally good only notices after death, but us wan till then Another painting by Senger Report Two Chill

Area in a Garden." from Carneton rise the brought a very lark price. Sale field at a course a auction. The is next to the Ebb field rail for the Chifden purers hast year, the largest with ever given for a Hominer Little is trying the experiment of saving the ere denie that frequent the attracted there from names by loans of money made by the neutampality to the students on no equation but their homos. The plan

has been tried in a small scale with aurones by Association of Students of the University of Paris. A purple like account of a color merser seen before England discretered by M. Hobelto in the Philipp lalands for feet above sea level has just been traduced to the British public under the name Deput Saum Flotorie Rogins. Three hundried up rooms were soid in London as from \$5 to \$

Retribution has come upon the Paris con couple, man and wife, who refused to deliver th betters to the tematits and made a practice of instituthem, have been proceed out of their inge by a 7 a' a' cours and obliged to just the coess of the tria. mandamus was bested too against the landsoft wanniewed them, ordering him to see that the

perder to carried out under the penalty of a fine Engravings after for Joshua Reymouts are to us to high prices now in London. At the sale of the S burst collection "The Ladder Walderprays" and BELSEN - Countess of Harrington for \$1.481 last Betty Tesins" for \$1.816 - Lasty Jane Hambers" is \$785 - Krs Peiham Feeding Chickens" for \$105 a these were engraved by V Green. Engraved Watern were "Mrs. alunguon." \$785. " Lady On

Main." \$540; " Miss Nelly O'Bries." \$1.040; by J. S Smith " Mrs. Curnet," \$1,890.